# Street and Alley Improvement Exceptions—

### **Description and Application Instructions**

September 8, 2006

The Seattle Land Use Code requires developments of a certain size to provide street and alley improvements for the portions of the public right-of-way that abut their property. Requirements for these improvements can be found in Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), Section 23.53.

In certain situations, there may be property related site characteristics which make it difficult or infeasible to provide the prescriptive right-of-way improvements that are required by the code. In recognition of these situations, the code allows the Director of the Department of Planning and Development (DPD), in consultation with the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT), to grant exceptions or modifications to the prescriptive street and alley improvement requirements, if an applicant can demonstrate that the site characteristics meet one or more of the exception criteria, per SMC 23.53.

The Director of DPD is not obligated to grant a street improvement exception. The burden of proof is the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate that the characteristics of the development site or surrounding properties meet one or more of the conditions that allow an exception to be granted.

**Please note:** Applicants who opt out of SDOT street improvement analysis may not apply for an exception.

An applicant may request an exception to modify street and alley improvement requirements, and this Client Assistance Memo (CAM) sets out the circumstances and submittal requirements under which such an application can be considered.

#### **Street Improvement Exception Criteria**

Sections 23.53.015.D(3) and 23.53.020.E(3) establish the criteria used to determine whether exceptions can be granted for street improvements. The Director may waive or modify the requirements for paving and drainage, dedication, setbacks, grading, no-protest agreements, landscaping and curb and sidewalk installation when it is determined that one (1) or more of the following conditions exist:

- a. Location in an environmentally critical area, disruption of existing drainage patterns, or removal of natural features such as significant trees makes widening and/or improving the right-of-way impractical or undesirable.
- b. The existence of a bridge, viaduct or structure such as a substantial retaining wall makes widening the right-of-way impractical or undesirable.
- c. Widening the right-of-way and/or improving the street would adversely affect the character of the street, as it is defined in an adopted neighborhood plan or adopted City plan for green street, boulevards, or other special rights-of-way, or would otherwise conflict with the stated goals of such a plan.
- d. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way would eliminate street access to an existing lot.
- e. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way would make building on a lot infeasible by reducing it to dimensions where development standards cannot reasonably be met.
- f. One (1) or more substantial principal structures on the same side of the block as the proposed project are located in the area needed for future expansion of the right-of-way and the structure(s) condition and size make future widening of the remainder of the right-of-way unlikely.
- g. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way is impractical because topography would preclude the use of the street for vehicular access to the lot, for example due to an inability to meet the required 20% maximum driveway slope.

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h. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way is not necessary because it is adequate for current and potential pedestrian and vehicular traffic, for example, due to the limited number of lots served by the development or because the development on the street is at zoned capacity.

Examples of supporting documentation that should be submitted with your street improvement exception request are listed below. Not all of these examples would apply to each exception request, and this is not an all-inclusive list. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide documentation that clearly demonstrates why an exception should be granted to the standard right-of-way improvements.

Examples of supporting documentation include:

- surveys showing topography and other physical features that affect improvements
- geotechnical reports
- wetland delineation reports
- arborist or landscape professional reports
- copies of flood maps
- photos showing existing buildings or structures affecting improvements
- permits establishing the age of existing buildings which encroach into the setback or dedication area.
- copies of adopted neighborhood or City plans

#### **Alley Improvement Exception Criteria**

Section 23.53.30.G establishes the criteria used to determine whether exceptions can be granted for alley improvements. The Director, after consulting with the Director of the Department of Transportation, may modify or waive the requirements for dedication, paving and drainage, setbacks, grading and no-protest agreements, if it is determined that one (1) or more of the following conditions are met. The Director may require access to be from a street if alley improvements are also waived.

- Location in an environmentally critical area, disruption of existing drainage patterns, or removal of natural features such as significant trees makes widening and/or improving the right-of-way impractical or undesirable;
- 2. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way would make a building on a lot infeasible by reducing it to

- dimensions where development standards cannot reasonably be met;
- 3. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way would eliminate alley access to an existing lot;
- 4. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way is impractical because topography precludes the use of the alley for vehicular access to the lot;
- 5. The alley is in a historic district or special review district, and the Department of Neighborhoods Director finds, after review and recommendation by the appropriate review board, that the widening and/or improvement would be detrimental to the character and goals of the district;
- 6. The existence of a bridge, viaduct or structure such as a substantial retaining wall makes widening the right-of-way impractical or undesirable;
- 7. Widening the right-of-way would adversely affect the character of the street, as it is defined in an adopted neighborhood plan or adopted City plan for green streets, boulevard, or other special right-of-way, or would otherwise conflict with the stated goals of such a plan;
- 8. One (1) or more substantial principal structures on the same side of the block as the proposed project are located in the area needed for future expansion of the right-of-way and the structure(s)'condition and size make future widening of the remainder of the right-of-way unlikely:
- 9. Widening and/or improving the right-of-way is not necessary because it is adequate for current and potential pedestrian and vehicular traffic, for example, due to the limited number of lots served by the development or because the development on the right-of-way is at zoned capacity.

Examples of supporting documentation that should be submitted with your street improvement exception request are listed below. Not all of these examples would apply to each exception request, and this is not an all-inclusive list. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide documentation that clearly demonstrates why an exception should be granted to the standard right-of-way improvements.

Examples of supporting documentation include:

- surveys showing topography and other physical features that affect improvements
- geotechnical reports

- wetland delineation reports
- arborist or landscape professional reports
- copies of flood maps
- photos showing existing buildings or structures affecting improvements
- permits establishing the age of existing buildings which encroach into the setback or dedication area.
- copies of adopted neighborhood or City plans

#### To Apply

There are three opportunities to apply for a street improvement exception:

- during project review of a master use permit (MUP)
- 2. with your preliminary application for a building or master use permit (MUP)
- after you receive and review your interdepartmental Preliminary Permit Application Requirement (PPAR) Report for your building permit application, but prior to the intake of your building permit application

To apply for a street improvement exception, the applicant will need to submit the following information to DPD:

- the DPD Preliminary Application form
- 2 copies of a preliminary site plan, as detailed in CAM 103
- a Pre-application Site Visit Request form (PASV)
- a Right-of-Way (ROW) Improvement Exception Request form (Attached)
- supporting documentation, such as photos, technical reports from qualified professionals, or other information as outlined above in this CAM, and which supports the applicant's position regarding site specific characteristics that make routine improvements impossible or infeasible.

The application materials listed above can be dropped of at the Applicant Services Center (ASC) on the 20th floor of the Seattle Municipal Tower, during normal office hours. (See **www.seattle.gov/dpd/permits** for hours and location.)

Street improvement exception applications can also

be mailed in to the DPD ASC at the following address;

Applicant Services Center
City of Seattle
Department of Planning and Development
700 – 5th Avenue, Suite 2000
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98124-4019

For assistance on the Seattle Land Use Code requirements, fees and procedural requirements, applicants should visit the DPD ASC, and speak to a land use planner.

To apply for a street improvement exception after the preliminary application has been processed, the applicant will need to submit:

- 1. a Right-of-Way (ROW) Improvement Exception Request form (Attached)
- supporting documentation, such as photos, technical reports from qualified professionals, or other information as outlined above in this CAM, and which supports the applicant's position regarding site specific characteristics that make routine improvements impossible or infeasible.

After receiving the street improvement exception request, an assigned DPD planner will review the project scope, basic improvement requirements, the site characteristics and the information submitted by the applicant. The planner will also consult with an analyst from SDOT before making a determination on the exception request. This process normally takes 2-3 weeks, and may include requests for additional information, which could impact the total exception processing timeframe.

# **Access to Information**

Links to electronic versions of DPD Client
Assistance Memos (CAMs), Director's Rules,
and Forms are available on the "Publications" and
"Codes" pages of our website at www.seattle.
gov/dpd. Paper copies of these documents are
available from our Public Resource Center, located
on the 20th floor of Seattle Municipal Tower at 700
Fifth Ave. in downtown Seattle, (206) 684-8467.



# RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPROVEMENT EXCEPTION REQUEST FORM

Project Number	r:	
Addres	ss:	
Contact Name	:	
Phone Number,	/Email:	<u> </u>
•		t or alley name :se complete an application for each street and/or alley)
		Location in an environmentally critical area, disruption of existing drainage patterns, or removal of natural features such as significant trees makes widening and/or improving the right-of-way impractical or undesirable.
		The existence of a bridge, viaduct or structure such as a substantial retaining wall makes widening the right-of-way impractical or undesirable.
		Widening the right-of-way and/or improving the street would adversely affect the character of the street, as it is defined in an adopted neighborhood plan or adopted City plan for green street, boulevards, or other special rights-of-way, or would otherwise conflict with the stated goals of such a plan.
		Widening and/or improving the right-of-way would eliminate street or alley access to an existing lot.
		Widening and/or improving the right-of-way would make building on a lot infeasible by reducing it to dimensions where development standards cannot reasonably be met.
		One (1) or more substantial principal structures on the same side of the block as the proposed project are located in the area needed for future expansion of the right-of-way and the structure(s) condition and size make future widening of the remainder of the right-of-way unlikely.
		Widening and/or improving the right-of-way is impractical because topography would preclude the use of the street for vehicular access to the lot, for example due to an inability to meet the required 20% maximum driveway slope. (STREET ONLY)
		Widening and/or improving the right-of-way is not necessary because it is adequate for current and potential pedestrian and vehicular traffic, for example, due to the limited number of lots served by the development or because the development on the street is at zoned capacity.
		The alley is in a historic district or special review district, and the Department of Neighborhoods Director finds, after review and recommendation by the appropriate review board, that the widening and/or improvement would be detrimental to the character and goals of the district. (ALLEY ONLY)
		Widening and/or improving right-of-way (ROW) is impractical because topography precludes the use of the alley for vehicular access to the lot. (ALLEY ONLY)

#### DPD Client Assistance Memo #205—Street and Alley Improvement Exceptions

•	Land Use Code section(s) for the right-of-way exception(s) you are applying for:
	Requested improvement exception/modification:
•	Reason or justification for exception request: (Document existing site conditions which relate to the code citation(s) above.)

## **Attachment A**

Please include supporting documentation to include items such as site or contextual photos, survey, technical reports, applicable diagrams, maps or illustrations.